

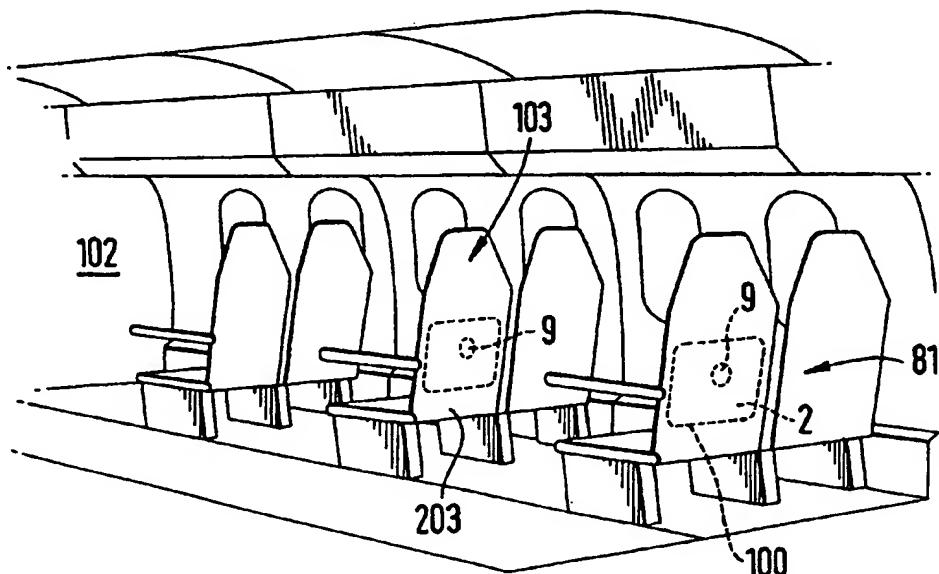


INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 : H04R 1/02, B60R 11/02, H04R 7/06		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/09844
			(43) International Publication Date: 13 March 1997 (13.03.97)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB96/02157	(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
(22) International Filing Date: 2 September 1996 (02.09.96)	
(30) Priority Data: 9517918.0 2 September 1995 (02.09.95) GB 9522281.6 31 October 1995 (31.10.95) GB 9606836.6 30 March 1996 (30.03.96) GB	
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): VERITY GROUP PLC [GB/GB] ; Stonehill, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE18 6ED (GB).	Published With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.
(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): AZIMA, Henry [CA/GB] ; 3 Southacre Close, Chaucer Road, Cambridge CB2 2TT (GB). COLLOMS, Martin [GB/GB] ; 22 Burgess Hill, London NW2 2DA (GB). HARRIS, Neil [GB/GB] ; 9 Davey Crescent, Great Shelford, Cambridge CB2 5JF (GB).	
(74) Agent: MAGUIRE & CO. ; 5 Crown Street, St. Ives, Cambridgeshire PE17 4EB (GB).	

(54) Title: **PASSENGER VEHICLES INCORPORATING LOUDSPEAKERS COMPRISING PANEL-FORM ACOUSTIC RADIATING ELEMENTS**



(57) Abstract

A vehicle having a passenger compartment (102) characterised by a loudspeaker (81) in the passenger compartment comprising a distributed mode acoustic radiator (2) and a transducer (9) mounted wholly and exclusively on the radiator to vibrate the radiator to cause it to resonate.

Atty. Docket No. 7784-000625
Serial No. New application

Kwun-Wing W. Cheung
Reference 3 of 5

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LT	Lithuania	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	US	United States of America
FR	France	MR	Mauritania	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon			VN	Viet Nam

5

TITLE:

PASSENGER VEHICLES INCORPORATING LOUDSPEAKERS COMPRISING PANEL-FORM ACOUSTIC RADIATING ELEMENTS

10

DESCRIPTION

15

TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention relates to passenger vehicles and more particularly to passenger vehicles incorporating loudspeakers comprising panel-form acoustic radiating elements.

20

BACKGROUND ART

It is known from GB-A-2262861 to suggest a panel-form loudspeaker comprising:-

a resonant multi-mode radiator element being a unitary sandwich panel formed of two skins of material with a 25 spacing core of transverse cellular construction, wherein the panel is such as to have ratio of bending stiffness (B), in all orientations, to the cube power of panel mass per unit surface area (μ) of at least 10;

a mounting means which supports the panel 1 or attaches to it a supporting body, in a free undamped manner; and an electro-mechanical drive means coupled to the panel which serves to excite a multi-modal resonance in the 5 radiator panel in response to an electrical input within a working frequency band for the loudspeaker.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention use members of nature, structure and configuration achievable generally 10 and/or specifically by implementing teachings of our co-pending PCT application no. (our case P.5711) of even date herewith. Such members thus have capability to sustain and propagate input vibrational energy by bending waves in operative area(s) extending transversely of thickness often 15 but not necessarily to edges of the member(s); are configured with or without anisotropy of bending stiffness to have resonant mode vibration components distributed over said area(s) beneficially for acoustic coupling with ambient air; and have predetermined preferential locations 20 or sites within said area for transducer means, particularly operationally active or moving part(s) thereof effective in relation to acoustic vibrational activity in said area(s) and signals, usually electrical, corresponding to acoustic content of such vibrational activity. Uses are 25 envisaged in co-pending International application No. (our file P.5711) of even date herewith for such members as or in "passive" acoustic devices without transducer means, such as for reverberation or for acoustic filtering or for

acoustically "voicing" a space or room; and as or in "active" acoustic devices with transducer means, such as in a remarkably wide range of sources of sound or loudspeakers when supplied with input signals to be converted to said 5 sound, or in such as microphones when exposed to sound to be converted into other signals.

This invention is particularly concerned with active acoustic devices in the form of loudspeakers for use in passenger vehicles such as automobile, aircraft, boats, 10 railway trains etc.

Members as above are herein called distributed mode acoustic radiators and are intended to be characterised as in the above PCT application and/or otherwise as specifically provided herein.

15 The invention is a vehicle having a passenger compartment characterised by a loudspeaker in the passenger compartment comprising a distributed mode acoustic radiator and a transducer mounted wholly and exclusively on the radiator to vibrate the radiator to cause it to resonate.

20 The radiator may be integral with a passenger seat in the vehicle or with a door into the passenger compartment. The radiator may be integral with the interior of the passenger compartment.

The vehicle may comprise a plastics moulded component in or forming part of the passenger compartment, and the radiator may be integral with the component.

The radiator may comprise a stiff lightweight panel having cellular core sandwiched between skin layers, and

wherein n of the skins is integral with the moulded component. The said one skin may be thin in comparison to the average wall thickness of the component. The said one skin may be surrounded by a groove in the component, the 5 groove defining a resilient surround for the radiator.

From another aspect, the invention is a vehicle component comprising a loudspeaker having a distributed mode acoustic radiator and a transducer mounted wholly and exclusively on the radiator to vibrate the radiator to 10 cause it to resonate.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The invention is diagrammatically illustrated, by way of example, in the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is a diagram showing a distributed-mode 15 loudspeaker as described and claimed in our co-pending International application No. (our case P.5711);

Figure 2a is a partial section on the line A-A of Figure 1;

Figure 2b is an enlarged cross-section through a 20 distributed mode radiator of the kind shown in Figure 2a and showing two alternative constructions;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the passenger cabin of a vehicle;

Figure 4 is a partial cross-sectional view of a detail 25 of Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a prior art automobile door;

Figure 6 is a perspective view of an automobile door

according to the invention;

Figure 7 is a partial cross-sectional view of a detail from Figure 6;

Figure 8 is a perspective view of an automobile, and
5 Figure 9 is a partial cross-section view of a detail from Figure 8.

BEST MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Referring to Figure 1 of the drawings, there is shown a panel-form loudspeaker (81) of the kind described and claimed in our co-pending International application No. (our case P.5711) of even date herewith comprising a
5 rectangular frame (1) carrying a resilient suspension (3) round its inner periphery which supports a distributed mode sound radiating panel (2). A transducer (9) e.g. as described in detail with reference to our co-pending International applications Nos. (our cases P.5683/4/5) of
10 even date herewith, is mounted wholly and exclusively on or in the panel (2) at a predetermined location defined by dimensions x and y, the position of which location is calculated as described in our co-pending International application No. (our case P.5711) of even date herewith,
15 to launch bending waves into the panel to cause the panel to resonate to radiate an acoustic output.

The transducer (9) is driven by a signal amplifier (10), e.g. an audio amplifier, connected to the transducer by conductors (28). Amplifier loading and power
20 requirements can be entirely normal, similar to conventional cone type speakers, sensitivity being of the

order of 86 - 88dB/watt under room loaded conditions. Amplifier load impedance is largely resistive at 6 ohms, power handling 20-80 watts. Where the panel core and/or skins are of metal, they may be made to act as a heat sink for the transducer to remove heat from the motor coil of the transducer and thus improve power handling.

Figures 2a and 2b are partial typical cross-sections through the loudspeaker (81) of Figure 1. Figure 2a shows that the frame (1), surround (3) and panel (2) are connected together by respective adhesive-bonded joints (20). Suitable materials for the frame include lightweight framing, e.g. picture framing of extruded metal e.g. aluminium alloy or plastics. Suitable surround materials include resilient materials such as foam rubber and foam plastics. Suitable adhesives for the joints (20) include epoxy, acrylic and cyano-acrylate etc. adhesives.

Figure 2b illustrates, to an enlarged scale, that the panel (2) is a rigid lightweight panel having a core (22) e.g. of a rigid plastics foam (97) e.g. cross linked 20 polyvinylchloride or a cellular matrix (98) i.e. a honeycomb matrix of metal foil, plastics or the like, with the cells extending transversely to the plane of the panel, and enclosed by opposed skins (21) e.g. of paper, card, plastics or metal foil or sheet. Where the skins are of 25 plastics, they may be reinforced with fibres e.g. of carbon, glass, Kevlar (RTM) or the like in a manner known per se to increase their modulus.

Envisaged skin layer materials and reinforcements thus

include carbon, glass, Kevlar (RTM), Nomex (RTM) i.e. aramid etc. fibres in various lays and w a v s, as well as paper, bonded paper laminates, melamine, and various synthetic plastics films of high modulus, such as Mylar 5 (RTM), Kaptan (RTM), polycarbonate, phenolic, polyester or related plastics, and fibre reinforced plastics, etc. and metal sheet or foil. Investigation of the Vectra grade of liquid crystal polymer thermoplastics shows that they may be useful for the injection moulding of ultra thin skins or 10 shells of smaller size, say up to around 30cm diameter. This material self forms an orientated crystal structure in the direction of injection, a preferred orientation for the good propagation of treble energy from the driving point to the panel perimeter.

15 Additional such moulding for this and other thermoplastics allows for the mould tooling to carry location and registration features such as grooves or rings for the accurate location of transducer parts e.g. the motor coil, and the magnet suspension. Additional with 20 some weaker core materials it is calculated that it would be advantageous to increase the skin thickness locally e.g. in an area or annulus up to 150% of the transducer diameter, to reinforce that area and beneficially couple vibration energy into the panel. High frequency response 25 will be improved with the softer foam materials by this means.

Envisaged core layer materials include fabricat d honeycombs or corrugations of aluminium alloy sheet or

film, or Kevlar (RTM), Nomex (RTM), plain or bond paper, and various synthetic plastics films, as well as expanded or foamed plastics or pulp materials, even aerogel metals if of suitably low density. Some suitable core layer 5 materials effectively exhibit usable self-skinning in their manufacture and/or otherwise have enough inherent stiffness for use without lamination between skin layers. A high performance cellular core material is known under the trade name 'Rohacell' which may be suitable as a radiator panel 10 and which is without skins. In practical terms, the aim is for an overall lightness and stiffness suited to a particular purpose, specifically including optimising contributions from core and skin layers and transitions between them.

15 Several of the preferred formulations for the panel employ metal and metal alloy skins, or alternatively a carbon fibre reinforcement. Both of these, and also designs with an alloy Aerogel or metal honeycomb core, will have substantial radio frequency screening properties which 20 should be important in several EMC applications. Conventional panel or cone type speakers have no inherent EMC screening capability.

25 In addition the preferred form of piezo and electro dynamic transducers have negligible electromagnetic radiation or stray magnet fields. Conventional speakers have a large magnetic field, up to 1 metre distant unless specific compensation counter measures are taken.

Where it is important to maintain the screening in an

application, electrical connection can be made to the conductive parts of an appropriate DML panel or an electrically conductive foam or similar interface may be used for the edge mounting.

5 The suspension (3) may damp the edges of the panel (2) to prevent excessive edge movement of the panel. Additionally or alternatively, further damping may be applied, e.g. as patches, bonded to the panel in selected positions to damp excessive movement to distribute
10 resonance equally over the panel. The patches may be of bitumen-based material, as commonly used in conventional loudspeaker enclosures or may be of a resilient or rigid polymeric sheet material. Some materials, notably paper and card, and some cores may be self-damping. Where
15 desired, the damping may be increased in the construction of the panels by employing resiliently setting, rather than rigid setting adhesives.

Effective said selective damping includes specific application to the panel including its sheet material of
20 means permanently associated therewith. Edges and corners can be particularly significant for dominant and less dispersed low frequency vibration modes of panels hereof. Edge-wise fixing of damping means can usefully lead to a panel with its said sheet material fully framed, though
25 their corners can often be relatively free, say for desired extension to lower frequency operation. Attachment can be by adhesive or self-adhesive materials. Other forms of useful damping, particularly in terms of more subtle

ffects and/or mid- and higher frequency's can be by way of suitable mass or mass's affixed to the sheet material at predetermined effective medial localised positions of said area.

5 An acoustic panel as described above is bi-directional. The sound energy from the back is not strongly phase related to that from the front. Consequently there is the benefit of overall summation of acoustic power in the room, sound energy of uniform 10 frequency distribution, reduced reflective and standing wave effects and with the advantage of superior reproduction of the natural space and ambience in the reproduced sound recordings.

While the radiation from the acoustic panel is largely 15 non-directional, the percentage of phase related information increases off axis. For improved focus for the phantom stereo image, placement of the speakers, like pictures, at the usual standing person height, confers the benefit of a moderate off-axis placement for the normally 20 seated listener optimising the stereo effect. Likewise the triangular left/right geometry with respect to the listener provides a further angular component. Good stereo is thus obtainable.

There is a further advantage for a group of listeners 25 compared with conventional speaker reproduction. The intrinsically dispersed nature of acoustic panel sound radiation gives it a sound volume which does not obey the inverse square law for distance for an equivalent point

source. Because the intensity fall-off with distance is much less than predicted by inverse square law then consequently for off-centre and poorly placed listeners the intensity field for the panel speaker promotes a superior 5 stereo effect compared to conventional speakers. This is because the off-centre placed listener does not suffer the doubled problem due to proximity to the nearer speaker; firstly the excessive increase in loudness from the nearer speaker, and then the corresponding decrease in loudness 10 from the further loudspeaker.

There is also the advantage of a flat, lightweight panel-form speaker, visually attractive, of good sound quality and requiring only one transducer and no crossover for a full range sound from each panel diaphragm.

15 In Figures 3 and 4 there is shown the cabin (102) of a passenger vehicle, e.g. an aircraft, railway carriage, motor coach or ferry, having rows of passenger seats (103) into the backs (203) of which are incorporated loudspeakers (81). As is conventional the seat backs (203) are shells 20 moulded from a suitable plastics material.

As shown more particularly in Figure 4, the moulded backs (203) of the seats (103) are moulded with generally rectangular relatively thin areas (2) bounded by grooves (100). These areas (2) are stiffened on their inner faces 25 with a lightweight cellular core (22) which is backed by an inner skin (21) to form a rigid lightweight multi-mode radiator panel (2) of the kind described above e.g. with reference to Figures 1 and 2.

The grooves (100) effectively define a resilient suspension (3) and the surrounding seat backs (203) form the frame (1). A transducer (9) e.g. of the kind described in detail in our said co-pending International application 5 Nos. (our files P.5683/4/5), is attached to each panel (2) to launch bending waves into the panels to cause them to resonate to produce an acoustic output.

Figure 5 illustrates the conventional domestic automobile door (140) in which a conventional cone type 10 pistonic loudspeaker drive unit (42) is mounted in a pocket (141) in a moulded or pressed door lining (104). The normal consequence of this is that the sound radiated by the drive unit (42) is directed towards the feet of the occupant(s) of the automobile, matters being made worse by 15 the directional characteristics of conventional loudspeaker drivers.

In Figure 6 there is shown an automobile door (140) having a door lining (104) having a pocket (141) incorporating a loudspeaker (81) according to the present 20 invention.

As is normal, the door lining (104) is moulded or pressed from plastics or fibreboard. The lining is formed with a generally rectangular thin area (2) bounded by a groove (100). The area (2) is stiffened on its inner face 25 with a lightweight cellular core (22) which is backed by an inner skin (21) to form a rigid lightweight multi-mode radiator panel (2) of the kind described above with reference to Figures 1 and 2. The groove effectively

defines a resilient suspension (3) and the surrounding lining (104) forms the frame (1). The groove may be slotted as described in relation to Figure 4.

A transducer (9) e.g. of the kind described in detail 5 in our said co-pending International application Nos. (our files P.5683/4/5), is attached to the panel (2) to launch bending waves into the panel to cause it to resonate to produce an acoustic output. The wide dispersion of sound produced by a loudspeaker of the invention will provide an 10 improved sound field for the occupants of the vehicle, with much reduced local 'hot' spots.

Figure 8 and 9 show an automobile (106) in which loudspeakers (81) are provided in a parcel shelf (105) towards the rear of the automobile. It will be noted that 15 the parcel shelf is divided longitudinally by means of a structural rib (43) into two areas to produce a stereo pair of loudspeakers (81). Otherwise the configuration of the loudspeakers is as shown in Figures 6 and 7.

CLAIMS

1. A vehicle having a passenger compartment and a loudspeaker in the passenger compartment, characterised in that the loudspeaker comprises distributed mode acoustic 5 radiator and a transducer mounted wholly and exclusively on the radiator to vibrate the radiator to cause it to resonate.
2. A vehicle according to claim 1, characterised by a formed component in or forming part of the passenger 10 compartment, and in that the radiator is integral with the component.
3. A vehicle according to claim 2, characterised in that the radiator comprises a stiff lightweight panel having cellular core sandwiched between skin layers, and wherein 15 one of the skins is integral with the moulded component.
4. A vehicle according to claim 3, characterised in that the said one skin is thin in comparison to the average wall thickness of the component.
5. A vehicle according to any one of claims 2 to 4, 20 wherein the said one skin is surrounded by a groove in the component, the groove defining a resilient surround for the radiator.
6. A vehicle according to claim 5, characterised in that the groove is slotted to increase the compliance of the 25 suspension.
7. A vehicle according to any preceding claim, characterised in that the radiator is integral with a passenger seat in the vehicle.

8. A vehicle according to any one of claims 1 to 6, characterised in that the radiator is integral with a door into the passenger compartment.
9. A vehicle according to any one of claims 1 to 6, 5 characterised in that the radiator is integral with the interior of the passenger compartment.
10. A vehicle component comprising a loudspeaker, characterised by a distributed mode acoustic radiator and a vibration transducer mounted on the radiator to vibrate 10 the radiator to cause it to resonate.

1/5

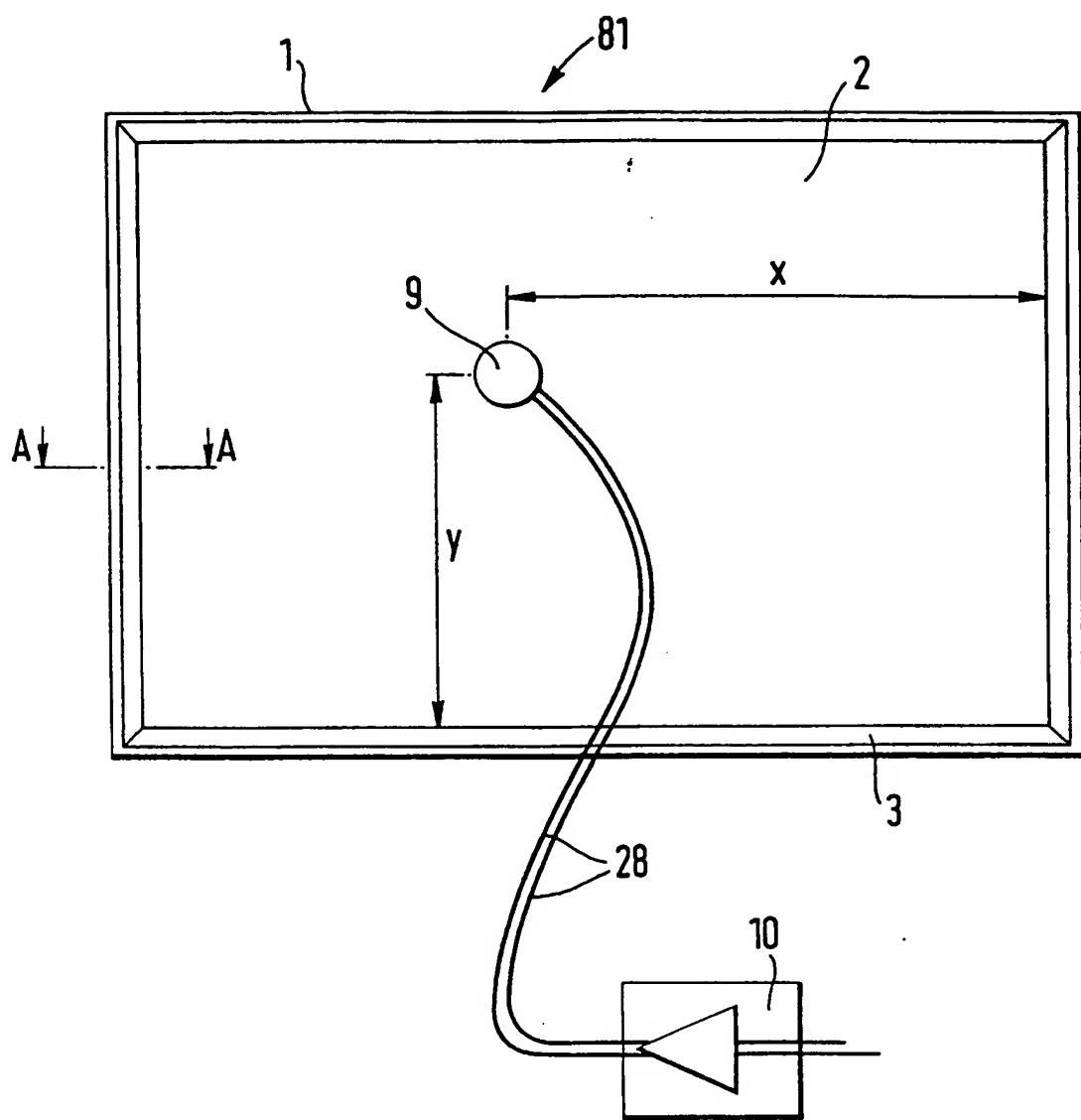


Fig. 1

2/5

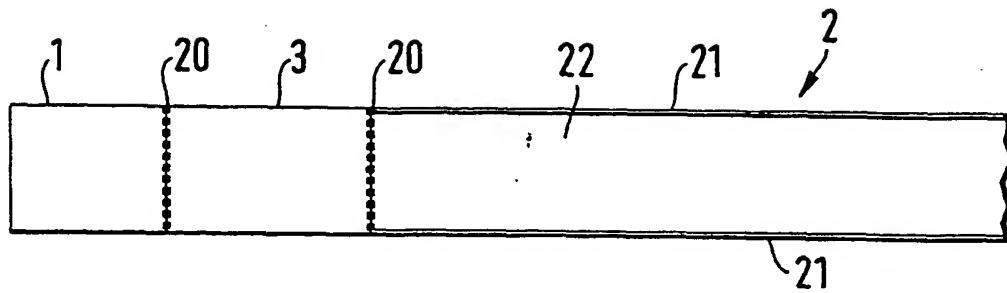


Fig. 2a

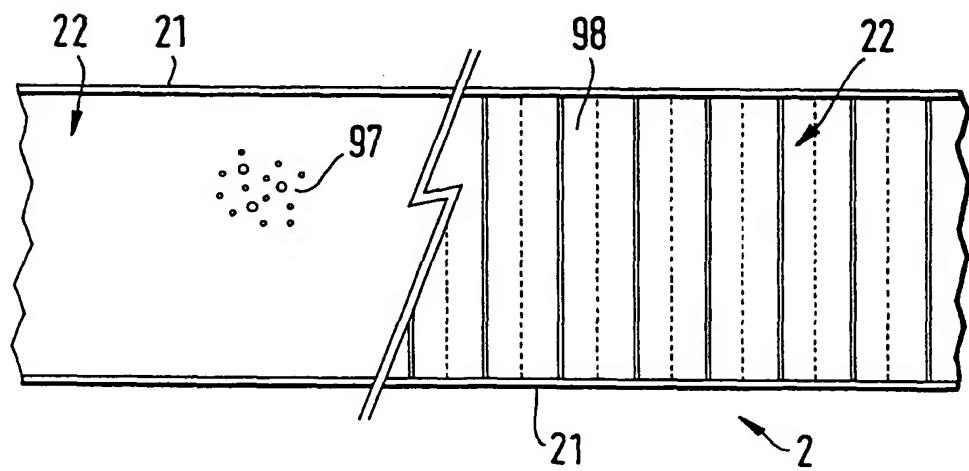


Fig. 2b

3/5

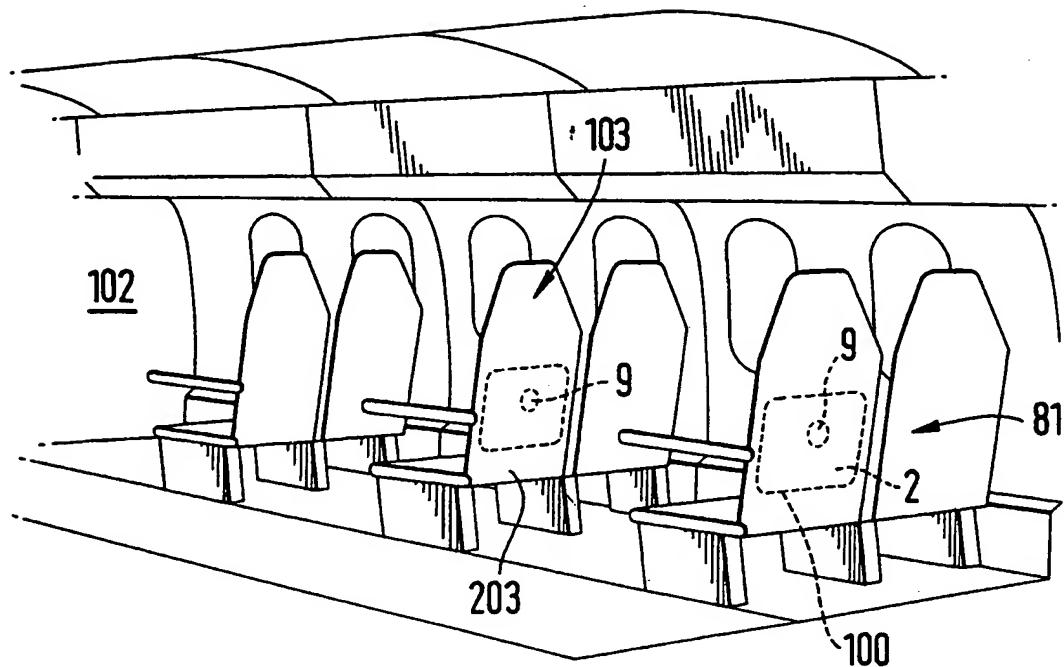


Fig. 3

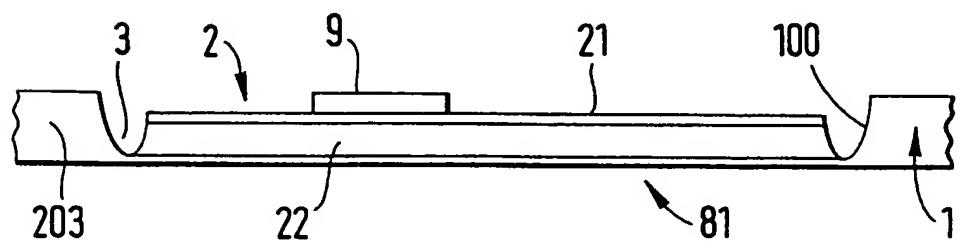
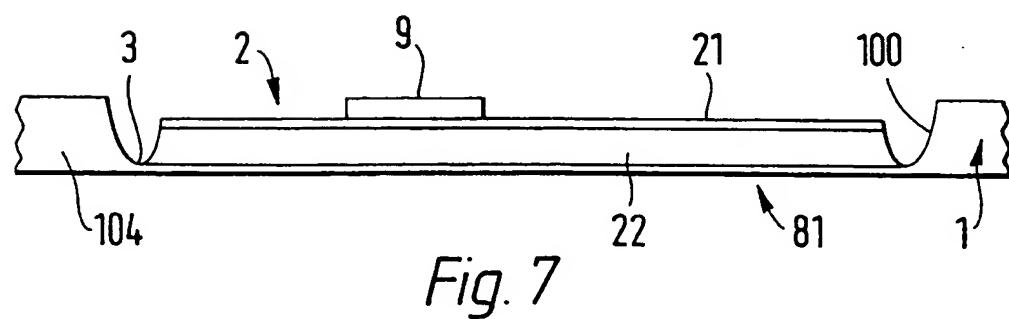
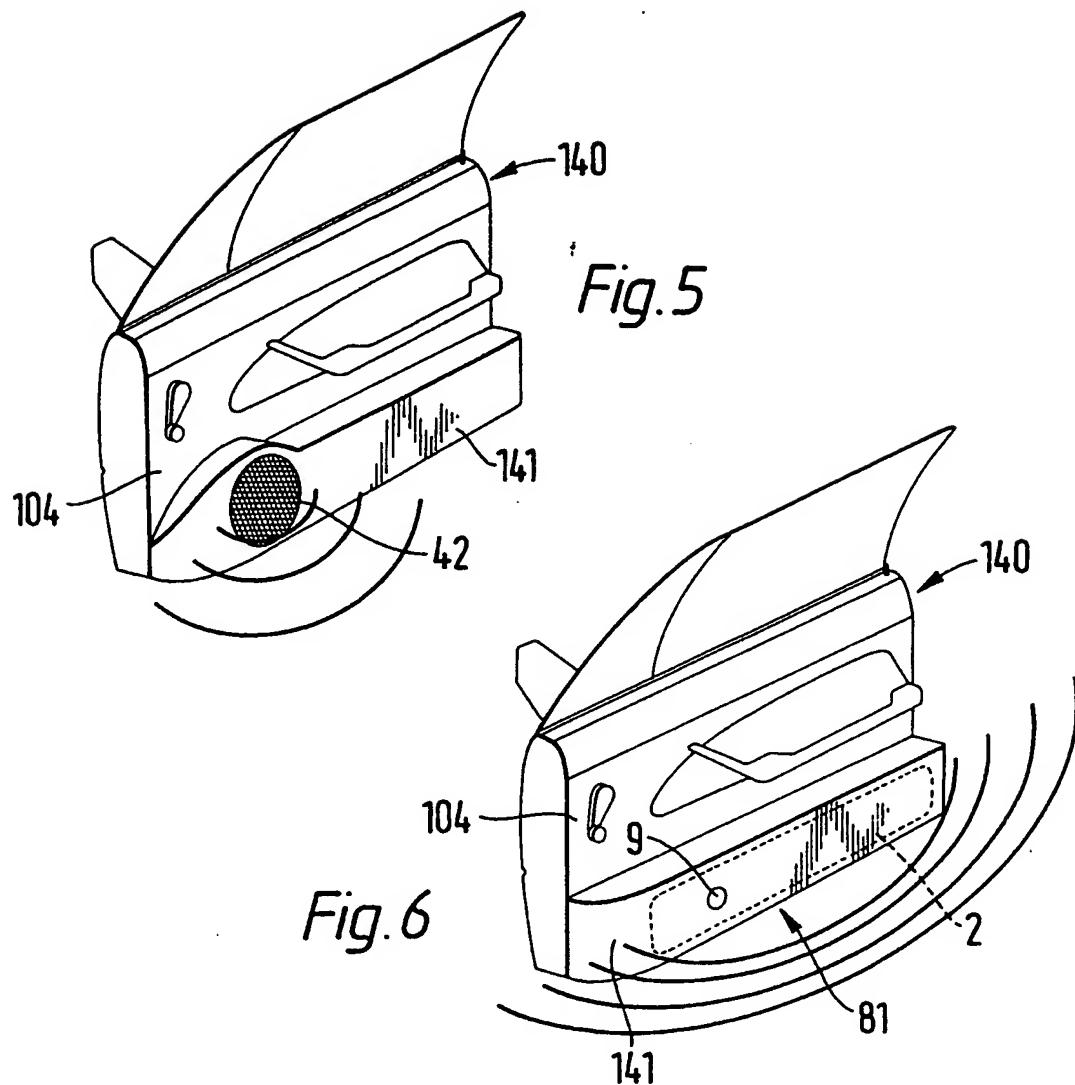


Fig. 4

4/5



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

5/5

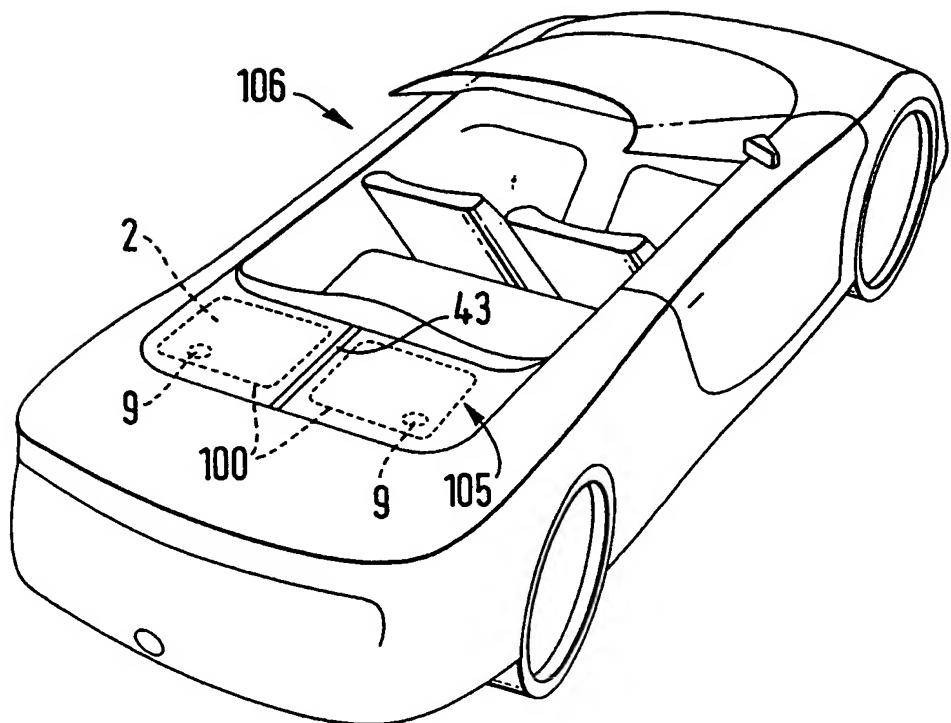


Fig. 8

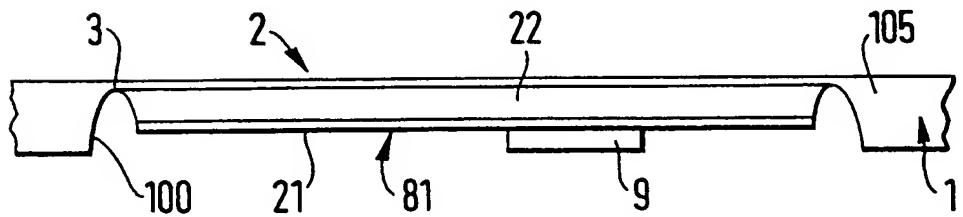


Fig. 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern'l Application No
PCT/GB 96/02157

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 H04R1/02 B60R11/02 H04R7/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 H04R B60R

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y A	US 4 392 027 A (BOCK) 5 July 1983 see column 2, line 36 - column 4, line 21 --- US 3 247 925 A (WARNAKA) 26 April 1966 see column 3, line 3 - line 38; figures --- WO 92 03024 A (SECR DEFENCE BRIT) 20 February 1992 see page 5, line 4 - page 6, line 5; figures & GB 2 262 861 A (SECR DEFENSE) 30 June 1993 cited in the application ---	1,10 2,3,5,6, 9 1,10 1 1
		-/-

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *'A' document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *'E' earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *'L' document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *'O' document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *'P' document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

*'T' later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

*'X' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

*'Y' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

*'&' document member of the same patent family

3

Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

4 February 1997

21.02.97

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Gastaldi, G

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/GB 96/02157

C(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 553 525 A (LEE JEONG GI) 4 August 1993 see column 5, line 40 - column 6, line 43; figures ---	1,7
A	EP 0 054 945 A (NISSAN MOTOR) 30 June 1982 see page 7, line 5 - page 13, line 11; figures ---	1
A	US 4 720 867 A (IMAI ET AL.) 19 January 1988 see column 2, line 63 - column 4, line 19; figures 1-4 -----	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 96/02157

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US-A-4392027	05-07-83	DE-A-	2819615	08-11-79
		FR-A-	2425188	30-11-79
		GB-A,B	2020509	14-11-79
US-A-3247925	26-04-66	GB-A-	1013643	
WO-A-9203024	20-02-92	GB-A-	2246684	05-02-92
		AT-T-	117155	15-01-95
		DE-D-	69106712	23-02-95
		DE-T-	69106712	08-06-95
		EP-A-	0541646	19-05-93
		GB-A,B	2262861	30-06-93
		JP-T-	5509211	16-12-93
EP-A-0553525	04-08-93	AU-B-	634928	04-03-93
		US-A-	5125033	23-06-92
		US-A-	5321763	14-06-94
EP-A-0054945	30-06-82	JP-A-	57175445	28-10-82
		JP-A-	57104396	29-06-82
		US-A-	4514599	30-04-85
US-A-4720867	19-01-88	JP-C-	1594284	14-12-90
		JP-B-	2018256	25-04-90
		JP-A-	60033147	20-02-85